



STATUTORY DECLARATION

I, Sun Suk KIM, a citizen of the Republic of Korea and a staff member of Y.H.KIM INTERNATIONAL PATENT & LAW OFFICE specializing in "METHOD OF DRIVING PLASMA DISPLAY PANEL", do hereby declare that:

I am conversant with the English and Korean languages and a competent translator thereof.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, the following is a true and correct translation of the Priority Document (No. P2002-45605) in the Korean language already filed with Korean Industrial Property Office on August 01, 2002.

Signed this 2nd day of December, 2004

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sun Suk KIM".

Sun Suk KIM

PATENT APPLICATION

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The present application is filed pursuant to Article 42 of the Korea Patent Act.

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ABSTRACTS

[Abstract]

A method of driving a plasma display panel that is adaptive for improving a picture quality. In the method, first and second sustain pulses having a different width during the sustain period are alternately applied to the first and second row electrodes.

[Representative drawing]

Fig. 6

SPECIFICATION

[Title of the invention]

METHOD OF DRIVING A PLASMA DISPLAY PANEL

[Brief description of the drawings]

Fig. 1 is a perspective view representing a structure of a conventional AC surface-discharge plasma display panel.

Fig. 2 is a plan view showing an arrangement structure of overall electrode lines and discharge cells of the plasma display panel in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a circuit diagram of a conventional energy recovering apparatus provided at the pre-stage of the sustain driver in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a timing diagram and a waveform diagram representing an ON/OFF timing of each switch shown in Fig. 3 and an output waveform of the panel capacitor.

Fig. 5 is a detailed waveform diagram of a sustain pulse applied to the sustain electrode pair shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 6 is a waveform diagram for explaining a method of driving a plasma display panel according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 7A and Fig. 7B are detailed waveform diagrams of the first and second sustain pulses in the sustain period shown in Fig. 6.

Fig. 8A and Fig. 8B are detailed waveform diagrams showing another shapes of the first and second sustain pulses in the sustain period shown in Fig. 6.

<Detailed description of the reference numerals>

- 1 : a discharge cell
- 10 : an upper substrate
- 12Y : a scan electrode
- 12Z : a sustain electrode
- 14, 22 : a dielectric layer

16 : protective film
18 : a lower substrate
20X : an address electrode
30 : a plasma display panel (PDP)
32 : a scan driver
34 : a sustain driver
36A : a first address driver
36B : a second address driver

[Detailed description of the invention]

[Object of the invention]

[Technical field including the invention and prior art therein]

This invention relates to a plasma display panel, and more particularly to, a method of driving a plasma display panel that is adaptive for improving a picture quality.

Generally, a plasma display panel (PDP) excites and radiates a phosphorus material using an ultraviolet ray generated upon discharge of an inactive mixture gas such as He+Xe, Ne+Xe or He+Ne+Xe, to thereby display a picture. Such a PDP is easy to be made into a thin-film and large-dimension type. Moreover, the PDP provides a very improved picture quality owing to a recent technical development.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing a structure of a conventional alternating current (AC) surface-discharge PDP.

Referring to Fig. 1, a discharge cell 1 of the conventional three-electrode, AC surface-discharge PDP includes a scan electrode 12Y and a sustain electrode 12Z provided on an upper substrate 10, and an address electrode 20X provided on a lower substrate 18. On the upper substrate 10 provided with the scan electrode 12Y and the sustain electrode 12Z in parallel, an upper dielectric layer 14 and a protective film 16 are disposed. Wall charges generated upon plasma discharge are accumulated into the upper dielectric layer 14. The protective film 16 prevents a damage of the upper dielectric layer 14 caused

by a sputtering during the plasma discharge and improves the emission efficiency of secondary electrons. This protective film 16 is usually made from magnesium oxide (MgO). A lower dielectric layer 22 and barrier ribs 24 are formed on the lower substrate 18 provided with the address electrode 20X. The surfaces of the lower dielectric layer 22 and the barrier ribs 24 are coated with a phosphorous material 26. The address electrode 20X is formed in a direction crossing the scan electrode 12Y and the sustain electrode 12Z. The barrier rib 24 is formed in parallel to the address electrode 20X to thereby prevent an ultraviolet ray and a visible light generated by a discharge from being leaked to the adjacent discharge cells. The phosphorous material 26 is excited by an ultraviolet ray generated during the plasma discharge to generate any one of red, green and blue visible light rays. An inactive gas for a gas discharge is injected into a discharge space defined between the upper and lower substrate 10 and 18 and the barrier rib 24.

Referring to Fig. 2, the conventional AC surface-discharge PDP includes a PDP 30 arranged in a matrix type such that $m \times n$ discharge cells are connected to scan electrode lines Y1 to Ym, sustain electrode lines Z1 to Zm and address electrode lines X1 to Xn, a scan driver 32 for driving the scan electrode lines Y1 to Ym, a sustain driver 34 for driving the sustain electrode lines Z1 to Zm, and first and second address drivers 36A and 36B for making a divisional driving of odd-numbered address electrode lines X1, X3, ..., Xn-3, Xn-1 and even-numbered address electrode lines X2, X4, ..., Xn-2, Xn. The scan driver 32 sequentially applies a scan pulse and a sustain pulse to the scan electrode lines Y1 to Ym, to thereby sequentially scan discharge cells 1 for each line and sustain a discharge at each of the $m \times n$ discharge cells 1. The sustain driver 34 applies a sustain pulse to all the sustain electrode lines Z1 to Zm. The first and second address drivers 36A and 36B

apply image data to the address electrode lines X_1 to X_n in such a manner to be synchronized with a scan pulse. The first address driver 36A applies image data to the odd-numbered address electrode lines $X_1, X_3, \dots, X_{n-3}, X_{n-1}$ while applying image data to the even-numbered address electrode lines $X_2, X_4, \dots, X_{n-2}, X_n$.

The AC surface-discharge PDP driven as mentioned above requires a high voltage more than hundreds of volts for an address discharge and a sustain discharge. Accordingly, in order to minimize a driving power required for the address discharge and the sustain discharge, the scan driver 32 and the sustain driver 34 are additionally provided with an energy recovering apparatus 38 as shown in Fig. 3. The energy recovering apparatus 38 recovers a voltage charged in the scan electrode line Y and the sustain electrode line Z and re-uses the recovered voltage as a driving voltage for the next discharge.

Such a conventional driving apparatus 38 includes an inductor L connected between a panel capacitor C_p and a source capacitor C_s , and first and third switches S_1 and S_3 connected, in parallel, between the source capacitor C_s and the inductor L. A scan driver 32 is comprised of second and fourth switches S_2 and S_4 connected, in parallel, between the panel capacitor C_p and the inductor L. The panel capacitor C_p is an equivalent expression of a capacitance formed between the scan electrode line Y and the sustain electrode line Z. The second switch S_2 is connected to a sustain voltage source V_{sus} while the fourth switch S_4 is connected to a ground voltage source GND. The source capacitor C_s recovers and charges a voltage charged in the panel capacitor C_p upon sustain discharge and re-supply the charged voltage to the panel capacitor C_p . The source capacitor C_s has a large capacitance value such that it can charge a voltage $V_{sus}/2$ equal to a half value of the sustain voltage V_{sus} . The inductor L and the panel capacitor C_p form a resonance circuit. The first to fourth

switches S1 to S4 control a flow of current. The energy recovering apparatus 38 provided at the sustain driver 34 is formed around the panel capacitor Cp symmetrically with the scan driver 32.

Fig. 4 is a timing diagram and a waveform diagram representing on/off timings of the switches shown in Fig. 3 and an output waveform of the panel capacitor.

An operation procedure of the energy recovering apparatus 38 shown in Fig. 3 will be described in conjunction with Fig. 4.

First, it is assumed that a voltage charged between the scan electrode line Y and the sustain electrode line Z, that is, a voltage charged in the panel capacitor Cp prior to the T1 period should be 0 volt, and a voltage $V_{sus}/2$ has been charged in the source capacitor Cs. In the T1 period, the first switch S1 is turned on, to thereby form a current path extending from the source capacitor Cs, via the first switch S1 and the inductor L, into the panel capacitor Cp. At this time, the inductor L and the panel capacitor Cp forms a serial resonance circuit. Since a voltage $V_{sus}/2$ has been charged in the source capacitor Cs, a voltage of the panel capacitor Cp rises into a sustain voltage V_{sus} equal to twice the voltage of the source capacitor Cs with the aid of a current charge/discharge of the inductor L in the serial resonance circuit.

In the T2 period, the second switch S2 is turned on to thereby apply the sustain voltage V_{sus} to the scan electrode line Y. The sustain voltage V_{sus} applied to the scan electrode line Y prevents a voltage of the panel capacitor Cp from falling into less than the sustain voltage V_{sus} to thereby cause a normal sustain discharge. Since a voltage of the panel capacitor Cp has risen into the sustain voltage V_{sus} in the T1 period, a driving power supplied from the exterior for the purposing of causing the sustain discharge is minimized. In the T3 period, the first switch S1 is turned off and the panel capacitor Cp keeps

the sustain voltage V_{sus} . In the T4 period, the second switch S2 is turned off while the third switch S3 is turned on. If the third switch S3 is turned on, then a current path extending from the panel capacitor C_p , via the inductor L and the third switch S3, into the source capacitor C_s is formed to thereby recover a voltage charged in the panel capacitor C_p into the source capacitor C_s . While the panel capacitor C_p is discharged, a voltage of the panel capacitor C_p falls. At the same time, a voltage $V_{sus}/2$ is charged in the source capacitor C_s . After a voltage $V_{sus}/2$ was charged in the source capacitor C_s , the third switch S3 is turned off while the fourth switch S4 is turned on. In the fifth period when the fourth switch S4 is turned on, a current path extending from the panel capacitor C_p into the ground voltage source GND, thereby allowing a voltage of the panel capacitor C_p to fall into 0 volt. In the T6 period, a state in the T5 period is kept for a certain time as it is. An AC driving pulse applied to the scan electrode line Y and the sustain electrode line Z is obtained by periodically repeating an operation procedure in the T1 to T6 periods.

The scan electrode lines Y of the PDP driven in this manner are supplied with a sustain pulse in the sustain period, and are additionally supplied with a reset pulse and a scan pulse in the initialization period and the address period, respectively. Accordingly, the scan driver 32 is provided with a plurality of scan drive integrated circuits and a plurality of high-voltage switches. On the other hand, since the sustain pulse only is supplied, the sustain electrode line Z is directly connected to the sustain driver 34. As a result, a resistance of the current path at the scan driver 32 and the scan electrode line Y becomes larger than that of the current path at the sustain driver 34 and the sustain electrode line Z. Further, the scan driver 32 has a smaller current supply capability than the sustain driver 34.

In spite of such a resistance different of the current path and such a difference in the current supply capability, pulse widths TP1 and TP2 of a first sustain pulse SUS1 and a second sustain pulse SUS2 applied to the scan electrode line Y and the sustain electrode line Z during the sustain period, respectively are equal to each other as shown in Fig. 5. In other words, a rising edge Tr1 of the first sustain pulse SUS1 is identical to a rising edge Tr2 of the second sustain pulse SUS2, and a falling edge Tf1 of the first sustain pulse SUS1 is identical to a falling edge of Tf2 of the second sustain pulse SUS2. Herein, the rising edges Tr1 and Tr2 of the first and second sustain pulses are time intervals going from an operation time of the energy recovering apparatus 38 shown in Fig. 3 until a turning-on time of the second switch S2 while the falling edges Tf1 and Tf2 thereof are time intervals going from an operation time of the energy recovering apparatus 38 into the fourth switch S4.

Accordingly, intensities of sustain discharges caused by the first and second sustain pulses SUS1 and SUS2 applied to the scan electrode line Y and the sustain electrode line Z, respectively are differentiated to raises problems of an irregular discharge and hence a deterioration of picture quality. Particularly, such problems become more serious when a width of each of the first and second sustain pulses SUS1 and SUS2 is approximately $2\mu s$ as a resolution is larger.

[Technical Subject Matter to be solved by the Invention]

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a method of driving a plasma display panel that is adaptive for improving a picture quality.

[Configuration and Operation of the Invention]

In order to achieve these and other objects of the invention, a method of driving a plasma display panel

according to an embodiment of the present invention, having first and second row electrodes and a column electrode and including a sustain period for implementing a gray scale depending upon a discharge frequency, includes the step of alternately applying first and second sustain pulses having a different width during the sustain period to the first and second row electrodes.

In the method, a resistance going the first driver into the first row electrode is larger than a resistance going the second driver into the second row electrode, and a width of the first sustain pulse is longer than that of the second sustain pulse.

A sustain period of the first sustain pulse is longer than that of the second sustain pulse.

A rising edge caused by an energy recovering circuit of the first sustain pulse is shorter than a rising edge caused by the energy recovering circuit of the second sustain pulse.

These and other objects of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description of the embodiments of the present invention with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Herein after, the preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to Figs. 6 to 8B.

Fig. 6 shows a method of driving a plasma display panel according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to Fig. 6, each sub-field is divided into an initialization period for initializing cells of the entire field, and a sustain period for implementing a gray scale depending upon an address period for selecting a discharge cell and a discharge frequency.

In the initialization period, a rising ramp waveform Ramp-up generated at the scan driver is simultaneously applied to all the scan electrodes. The rising ramp waveform Ramp-up causes a weak discharge within cells of

the entire field to thereby generate wall charges within the cells. After the rising ramp waveform Ramp-up was applied, a falling ramp waveform Ramp-down is simultaneously applied to the scan electrodes Y. The falling ramp waveform Ramp-down causes a weak erasure discharge with the cells, to thereby uniformly left wall charges required for the address discharge within the cells of the entire field.

In the address period, a negative scan pulse Scan is sequentially applied to the scan electrodes Y and, at the same time, a positive data pulse data is applied to the address electrodes X. An address discharge is generated within the cells to which the scan pulse Scan and the data pulse data are applied. Wall charges are generated within the cells selected by the address discharge. A positive direct current (DC) voltage zdc is applied to the sustain electrodes Z in the set-down period and the address period.

In the sustain period, the first and second sustain pulses SUS1 and SUS2 are alternately applied to the scan electrodes Y and the sustain electrodes Z. The cell selected by the address discharge causes a sustain discharge taking a surface-discharge type between the scan electrode Y and the sustain electrode Z whenever each of the sustain pulses SUS1 and SUS2 is applied while the wall charges within the cell being added to the sustain pulses SUS1 and SUS2.

Widths of the first and second sustain pulses SUS1 and SUS2 applied to the scan electrode Y and the sustain electrode Z, respectively are differentiated. This will be described in detail with reference to Fig. 7A to Fig. 8B.

Fig. 7A and Fig. 7B show a sustain pulse applied when a resistance of the current path extending from the scan driver into the scan electrode line Y is larger than that of the current path extending from the sustain driver into the sustain electrode line Z.

Referring to Fig. 7A and Fig. 7B, a width TP1 of the

first sustain pulse SUS1 applied to the scan electrode line Y is larger than a width TP2 of the second sustain pulse SUS2 applied to the sustain electrode line Z.

As shown in Fig. 7A, a rising edge Tr1 of the first sustain pulse SUS1 is identical to a rising edge Tr2 of the second sustain pulse SUS2; a sustain interval Ts1 of the first sustain pulse SUS1 is longer than a sustain interval Ts2 of the second sustain pulse SUS2; and a falling edge Tf1 of the first sustain pulse SUS1 is identical to a falling edge Tf2 of the second sustain pulse SUS2.

As shown in Fig. 7B, a rising edge Tr1 of the first sustain pulse SUS1 is shorter than a rising edge Tr2 of the second sustain pulse SUS2; a sustain interval Ts1 of the first sustain pulse SUS1 is longer than a sustain interval Ts2 of the second sustain pulse SUS2; and a falling edge Tf1 of the first sustain pulse SUS1 is identical to a falling edge Tf2 of the second sustain pulse SUS2. As a rising edge of the sustain pulse is smaller, a discharge intensity becomes relatively larger. The rising edge Tr1 of the first sustain pulse SUS1 shorter than rising edge Tr2 of the second sustain pulse SUS2 cause relatively larger discharge intensity. Herein, the rising edges Tr1 and Tr2 mean time intervals going from an operation time of the energy recovering circuit shown in Fig. 3 until an turning-on time of the second switch S2.

Accordingly, the first sustain pulse SUS1 having a larger pulse width than the second sustain pulse SUS2 compensates for a resistance of the current path extending from the scan driver into the scan electrode line Y. Thus, a sustain discharge intensity between the scan electrode line Y and the sustain electrode line Z becomes equal. If the discharge intensity is equal, then a discharge becomes uniform to thereby improve a picture quality.

Fig. 8A and Fig. 8B show a sustain pulse applied when a resistance of the current path extending from the scan driver into the scan electrode line Y is smaller than that

of the current path extending from the sustain driver into the sustain electrode line Z.

Referring to Fig. 8A and Fig. 8B, a width TP2 of the second sustain pulse SUS2 applied to the sustain electrode line Z is larger than a width TP1 of the first sustain pulse SUS1 applied to the sustain electrode line Y.

As shown in Fig. 8A, a rising edge Tr1 of the first sustain pulse SUS1 is identical to a rising edge Tr2 of the second sustain pulse SUS2; a sustain interval Ts2 of the second sustain pulse SUS2 is longer than a sustain interval Ts1 of the first sustain pulse SUS1; and a falling edge Tf1 of the first sustain pulse SUS1 is identical to a falling edge Tf2 of the second sustain pulse SUS2.

As shown in Fig. 8B, a rising edge Tr2 of the second sustain pulse SUS2 is shorter than a rising edge Tr1 of the first sustain pulse SUS1; a sustain interval Ts2 of the second sustain pulse SUS2 is longer than a sustain interval Ts1 of the first sustain pulse SUS1; and a falling edge Tf1 of the first sustain pulse SUS1 is identical to a falling edge Tf2 of the second sustain pulse SUS2. As a rising edge of the sustain pulse is smaller, a discharge intensity becomes relatively larger. The rising edge Tr2 of the second sustain pulse SUS2 shorter than rising edge Tr1 of the first sustain pulse SUS1 cause relatively larger discharge intensity. Herein, the rising edges Tr1 and Tr2 mean time intervals going from an operation time of the energy recovering circuit shown in Fig. 3 until a turning-on time of the second switch S2.

Accordingly, the second sustain pulse SUS2 having a larger pulse width than the first sustain pulse SUS1 compensates for a resistance of the current path extending from the sustain driver into the sustain electrode line Z. Thus, a sustain discharge intensity between the scan electrode line Y and the sustain electrode line Z becomes equal. If the discharge intensity is equal, then a discharge becomes uniform to thereby improve a picture

quality.

[Effect of the Invention]

As described above, the method of driving the plasma display panel according to the present invention differentiates rising edges and sustain intervals of the first and second sustain pulses, thereby allowing the widths of the first and second sustain pulses to be different from each other. In other words, a sustain pulse having a relatively larger pulse width is applied to the electrode line having a relatively larger resistance of the current path extending from the electrode line into the driver. Accordingly, the sustain discharge intensity between the scan electrode and the sustain electrode is equal, so that it becomes possible to prevent an excessive discharge and hence improve a driving voltage margin.

Although the present invention has been explained by the embodiments shown in the drawings described above, it should be understood to the ordinary skilled person in the art that the invention is not limited to the embodiments, but rather that various changes or modifications thereof are possible without departing from the spirit of the invention. Accordingly, the scope of the invention shall be determined only by the appended claims and their equivalents.

[What is claimed is:]

1. A method of driving a plasma display panel having first and second row electrodes and a column electrode and including a sustain period for implementing a gray scale depending upon a discharge frequency, comprising the step of:

alternately applying first and second sustain pulses having a different width during the sustain period to the first and second row electrodes.

2. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein a resistance going the first driver into the first row electrode is larger than a resistance going the second driver into the second row electrode, and

wherein a width of the first sustain pulse is longer than that of the second sustain pulse.

3. The method as claimed in claim 2, wherein a sustain period of the first sustain pulse is longer than that of the second sustain pulse.

4. The method as claimed in claim 2, wherein a rising edge caused by an energy recovering circuit of the first sustain pulse is shorter than a rising edge caused by the

energy recovering circuit of the second sustain pulse.

FIG.1

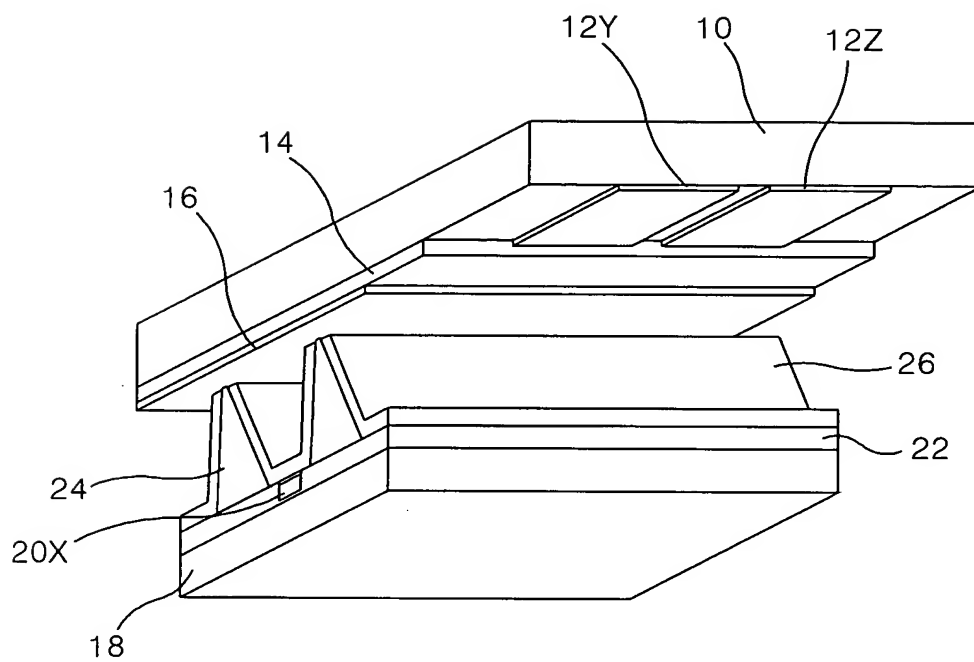


FIG. 2

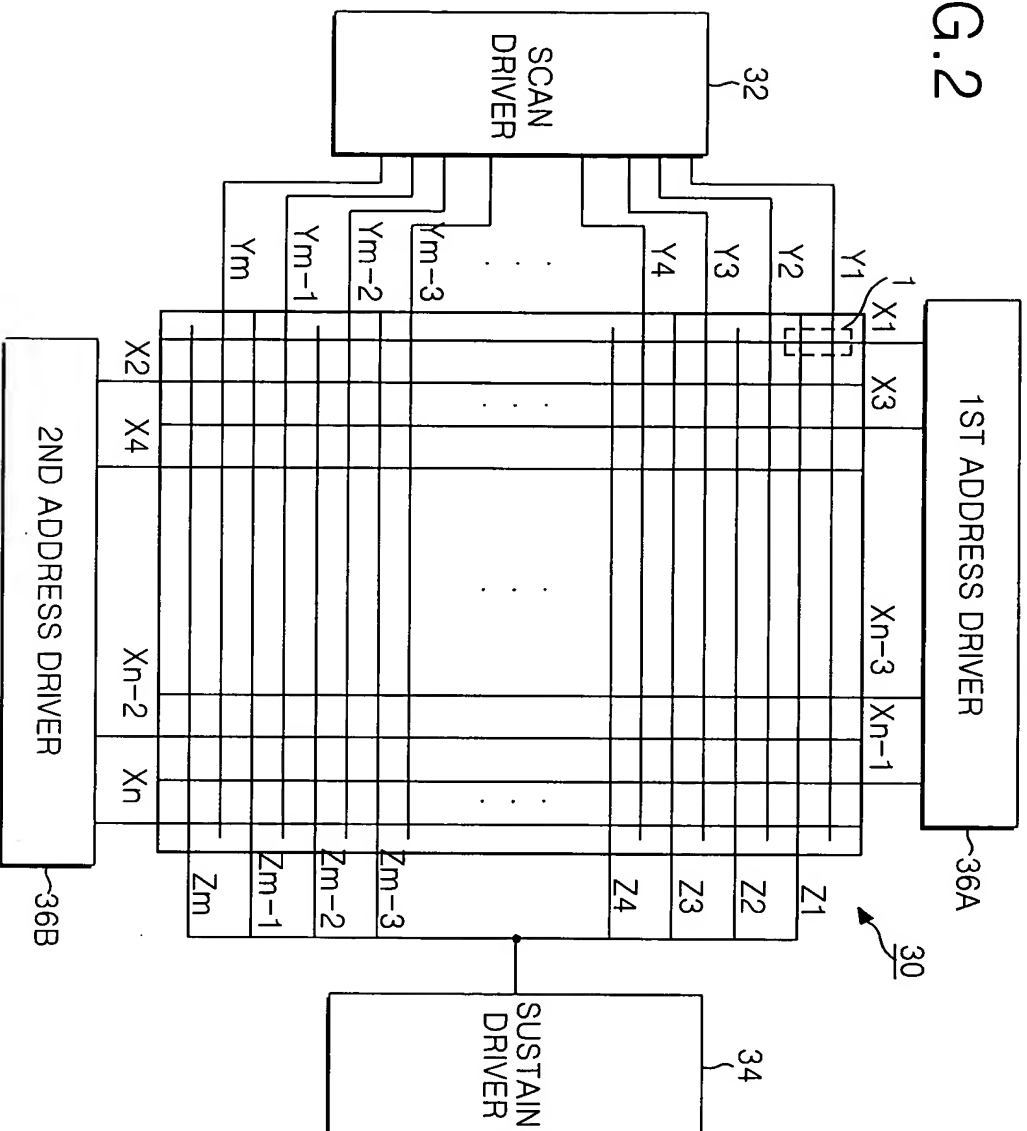


FIG.3

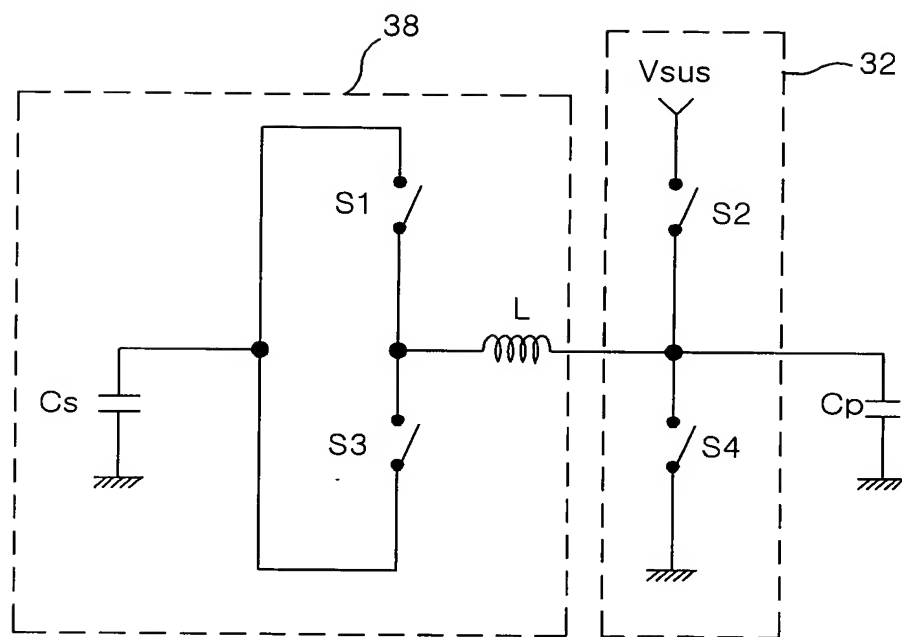


FIG.4

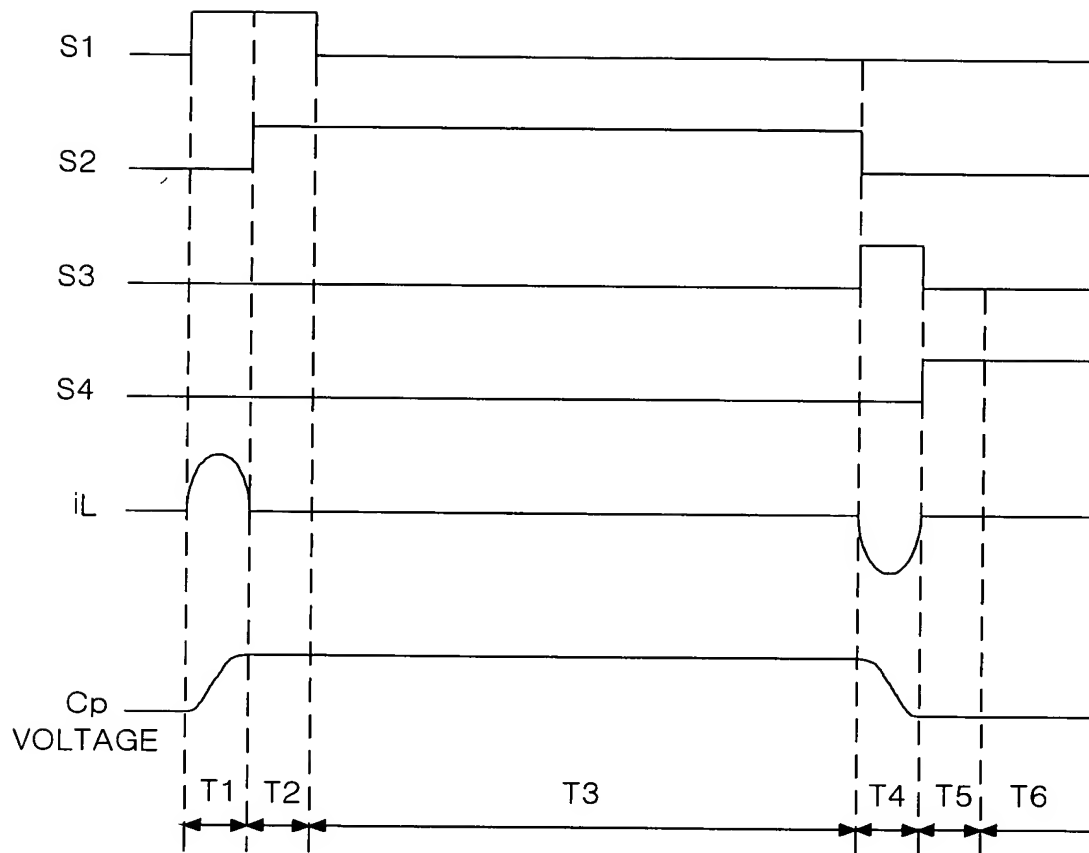


FIG.5

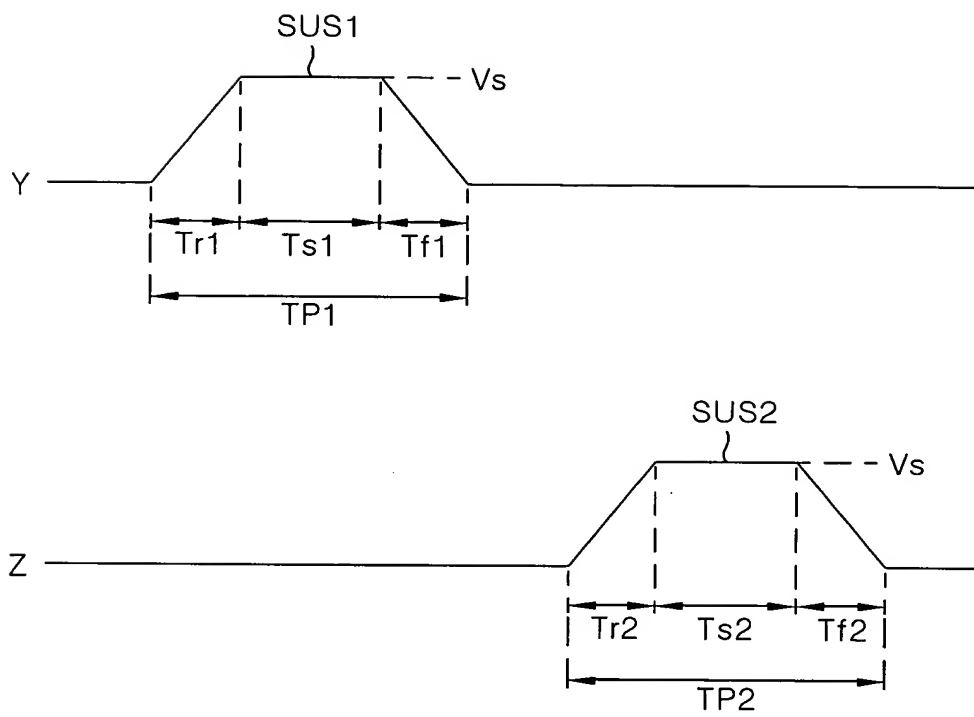


FIG.6

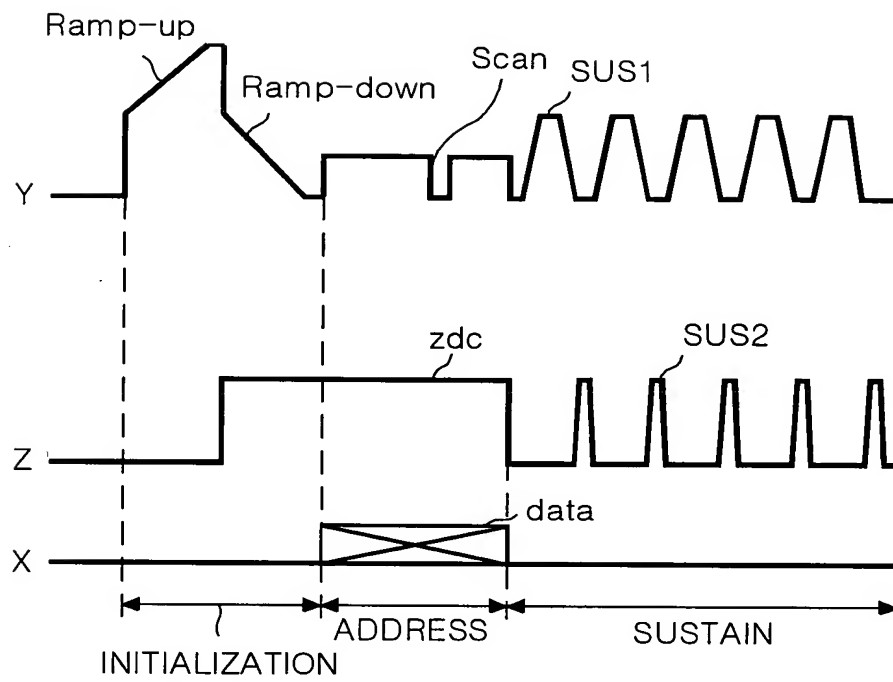


FIG.7A

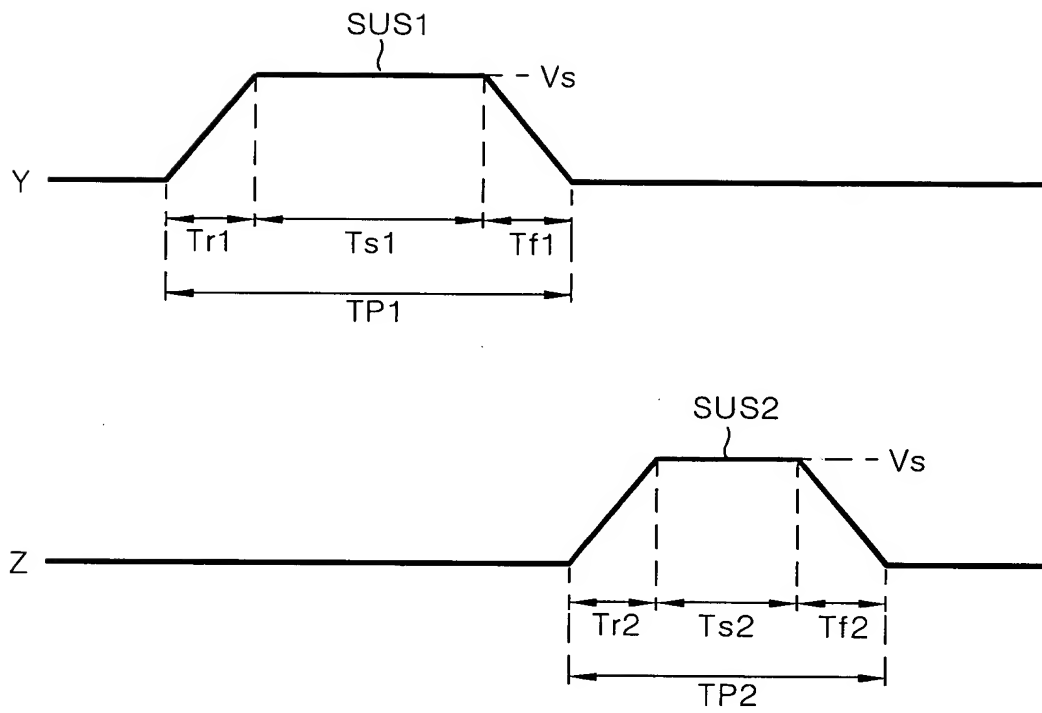


FIG.7B

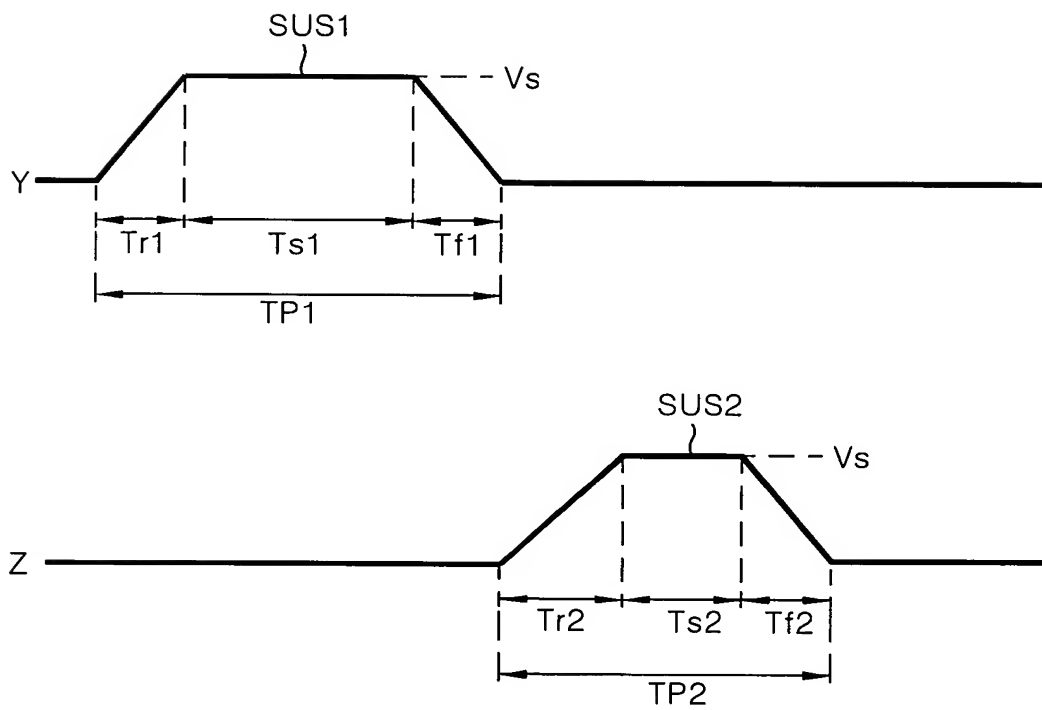


FIG.8A

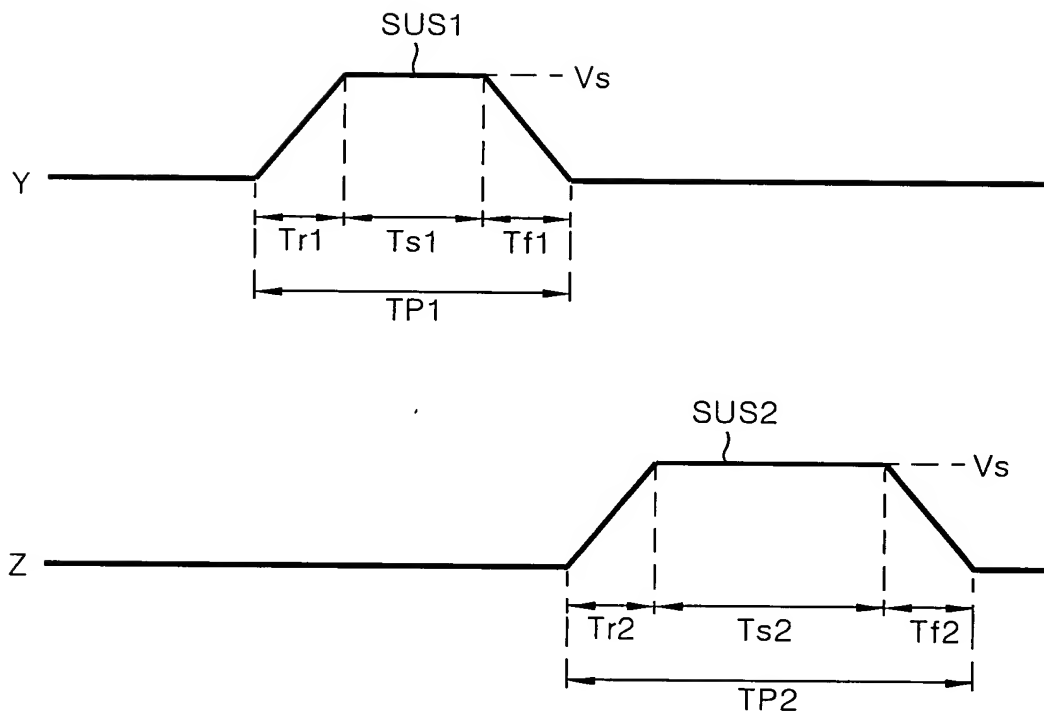


FIG.8B

